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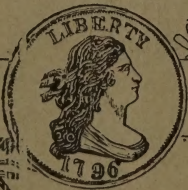
THE
NUMISMATIST

March, 1899.

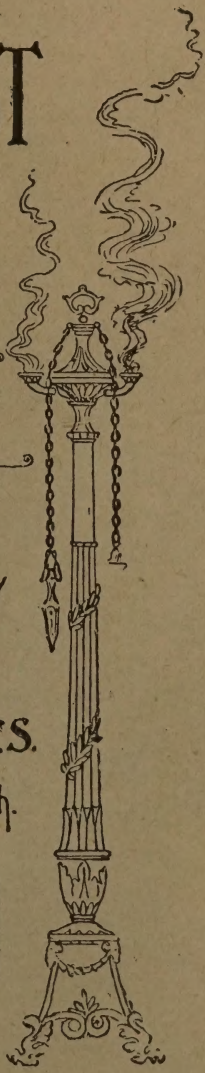
An Illustrated Monthly
devoted to the
Science of Numismatics.

GEO. F. HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

VOL. XII.



NO. 3.



The Numismatist.

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AND OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF

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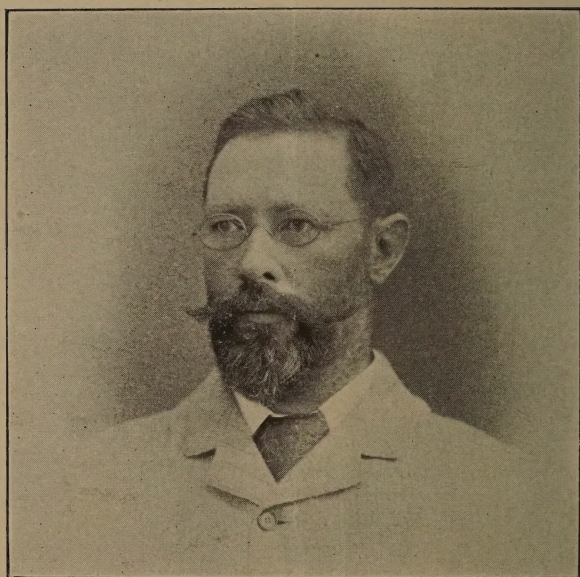
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JAMES KIRKWOOD.

The Numismatist.

VOL. XII

MONROE, MICH., MARCH, 1899.

NO. 3.

POSTAGE AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY OF THE UNITED STATES.

[GEO. W. RICE.]

FIFTH GENERAL ISSUE.

The fifth general issue—Feb. 26, 1874, to Feb. 15, 1876,—resolves itself into three series called "Green Seal," "Long Key" and "Short Key" notes.

The green seal notes embrace only 10 and 50 cent values. The 10 cent note has on face a large portrait of William M. Meredith to left and "Fractional Currency" across left end. "United States X Cents" is on upper right side. It is printed in black by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. In the lower right portion is the U. S. seal printed in green. The back has the usual wording, partly on an ornamental border, the remainder to right in oval ornament. It is printed in green by the Columbian Bank Note Co., Washington, D. C. The note is 3 5-16 inches wide and 2 1-8 inches high. It is on white paper with blue fibres to right and pink one to left, the fibres being mostly on surface of back of note.

The 50 cent note presents on left end of face the portrait of Samuel Dexter, "Fifty Cents" on a lathe work ornament across right end, with "United States | Fractional Currency" | above, and "Fifty Cents. 50" below the right central part, all in black, by the government. The United States seal in green is in right central portion.

The back is printed in green by the National Bank Note Co., New York, and has the value in large numerals on a beautiful oval ornament to right and

in smaller figures in the left corners. The wording is in a column down the center. In upper right corner is "Act March 3d, 1863," and in lower right corner, "Act June 30th, 1864."

It is on paper same as the 10 cent and is 3 13-16 inches wide and 2 1-8 inches high. These green seal notes are Scott's 72 and 73.

The second series—Scott's 74 and 75—consists of a 10 cent note precisely like that above, except that the seal is printed in red, and a 25 cent note, generally arranged to resemble the 10, with a portrait of Robt. J. Walker to left. This also has a red seal. The back is printed in green by the Columbian Bank Note Co.

The seal on all the foregoing 10 and 25 cent notes contains a key, 6-32 inch long, the shaft of which is represented by one heavy line.

Series three are Scott's 76 and 77, the 10 and 25 cent notes as in series two, but the red seal has been re-engraved; it is 1-16 inch smaller. The key is 5-32 inch long, with a shaft of two lines.

The 10 cent note of this series has been found with the back printed in blue. I believe it to be a rarity. With this series is classed a 50 cent note with portrait of William H. Crawford to left and wording as on the previous 50 cent note to right, with "series of 1875." It was printed in black by the government, with red seal larger than the other notes and oval. It is 4½ inches wide and 2½ inches high. The back was printed in green by Jos. A. Carpenter, Philadelphia, and has dates of acts March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864; also "Patented July 24, 1866."

All the notes of the fifth general issue have on the face a number and a letter, probably to indicate the plate and the position of each note. I have seen numbers from 1 to 72 and letters from A to P. Many collectors strive to obtain each note with each serial letter, but an attempt to gather them, multiplied by the figures as well, would seem to be prohibited by the number involved, running well into the thousands.

No proofs of the fourth and fifth issues were printed for collectors and they were only obtainable by special favor. They are seldom offered and are held at high prices.

The first, second and third issues were, I believe, supplied only in sheets, to be separated by the user. I have seen most of the varieties in this form. All subsequent issues were furnished in packages of notes, cut singly. I have however, seen one set of the fourth issue (the Lincoln 50 cent) in complete sheets.

The issue of Fractional currency was discontinued Feb. 15, 1876, and a page of United States history was closed.

This paper will have served its purpose if it has furnished any information to collectors of fractional currency or has aroused an interest in them in others.

I shall be glad to add a subsequent chapter, making all necessary corrections and giving all further knowledge acquired, which I wish could be so complete as to warrant the publishing of a numbered list, which should con-

tain all existing varieties. To this end I invite criticism on this paper and additional information on the subject of "United States Fractional Currency."

END.

THE 1804 DOLLAR AGAIN.

That the silver dollar of 1804 commands a substantial premium and is recognized as the rarest American coin is a fact of which most people are aware, yet very few perhaps are familiar with its interesting history, and the causes which give to it a value far above that of any other piece. The rarest price it ever realized was \$1,200, a fine specimen having brought that figure in 1883. A few years later another specimen, not quite so sharp, was sold for \$1,000. There are in existence today from twelve to fifteen specimens, valued at from \$300 to \$1,000, according to condition. Prized by collectors, they are seldom offered for sale, and if one was wanted at the present time the customer might have to wait a number of years before a single piece would find its way into the market. The death of some prominent numismatist, whose collection is disposed of by auction or at private sale, affords the only opportunity to secure a coin of this kind, which can justly be called the "King of Rarities."

The dollar of 1804 is different in design from those one is accustomed to seeing and would be picked out immediately as an odd and curious looking piece. The obverse, or head, as it is familiarly called, is a draped bust of Liberty, facing the right, the hair is flowing and the head is bound with a fillet. Above there are thirteen stars, six before and seven after it, the one to the right nearly touching the "Y" of Liberty. On the reverse, or tail, is an eagle, bearing on his breast a broad shield and in his beak a scroll, on which is inscribed "E Pluribus Unum." In the right talon are twelve arrows and in the left a branch of olive. Above these in an arch are clouds extending from wing to wing and in the fields beneath, thirteen stars. Around the top is the inscription "United States of America" and on the edge "One Hundred Cents, One Dollar or Unit." The latter inscription is lightly struck in some parts.

In official circles the reason given for the scarcity of the piece is that the entire output was sent to China and that the vessel carrying the cargo was

wrecked and never again heard of. This explanation, however, is not credited by expert numismatists, who ridicule it as a story without foundation. There have been many theories advanced for the mysterious disappearance of these pieces, but none of them can be verified, and those best informed on the subject are at a loss to understand what disposition was made of them. There is no way of proving even that any were coined in that year, and the opinions given can, therefore, only be based on speculation. The dies were made, but perhaps never used, as Uncle Sam's money factories only coin on a special order. If there was a sufficient number of dollars in circulation in 1804, it is possible that none were made bearing that date, but this argument also is problematical. In truth, there is so little information to be had that the oldest collectors in the country can offer no opinion to solve the mystery.

* * * * *

A peculiar fact in connection with this great rarity is that most experts agree that the pieces in existence today, with a possible exception, are "re-strikes," having been made from the original dies, but at a time subsequent to the year in which they are dated. To back up this argument, the known specimens differ in many respects, which would seem to indicate that they were coined at different times. The "reverse" is seen in several distinct varieties, the weights of the pieces vary considerably and in many instances the inscriptions on the edge are different. With absolutely no means of authenticating the pieces, and considering the opinion of numismatists, who have been identified with coin collecting for many years, one is apt to credit the belief that they were coined at later periods. Certainly, if a large quantity was made in 1804, a few of them, at least, would have been found that could be properly identified.

The exception above mentioned is a piece formerly held by a collector in Baltimore, who claimed that it was plowed up in a field in the south. Strange to say, it is the poorest of all the known specimens, and for this reason is thought by some collectors to be the only genuine 1804 dollar extant. But here again is the same obstacle to be overcome, for there is nothing to prove conclusively that it is an original. Undoubtedly the piece has a better claim to genuineness than those reposing in various collections over the country, but it narrows down to a matter of faith, pure and simple. It may be a genuine 1804 dollar; there is nothing to prove that it is not. On the other hand, one has to take the finder's word for it, and that is the only information to be had. The specimen is well and favorably known among collectors and dealers alike, and if offered for sale would probably bring a fancy price.

The fiscal year of the Philadelphia Mint, which in 1804 was the only one in the country, begins with July 1 and ends with June 30, this including two dates in a year's coinage. The report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1805, shows the coinage of a large number of dollars but does not state what year they were dated. No dollar bearing the date of 1805 has ever been found, and

it is generally thought that those mentioned in the report were coined in 1804. If this is the case then the only problem is, what became of all these pieces? In recent years the mint records have been kept systematically, and one is able to determine how many pieces of each denomination are coined in the calendar or fiscal year but early in the century little or no attention was paid to this matter, and the opinion was more than once expressed that when a large order was received the dies of any date that happened to be lying around were called into use to run off the pieces. Of course, this is speculation also, but owing to the irregularity of the issues and the existence of a large number of "overdates," which are pieces struck from a die in which one figure has been engraved over another, such a theory is rendered possible if not probable.

* * * * *

Owing to the many counterfeits of the 1804 dollar that are continually circulating over the country, it is never safe to purchase one of the pieces from anyone not known. Casts, electrotypes, altered dates and dollars made of lead are scattered over the land in profusion, and a number of extensive swindles have been perpetrated in past years. Some of the bogus pieces are so cleverly executed that it takes an expert to detect them, and it is, therefore, not surprising that they would deceive the average person. Occasionally one sees a specimen of the proper metal and seemingly genuine in every particular, but on close examination it will be found that the date has been tampered with, and under a powerful glass is clearly seen to have been altered. All sorts of fake pieces bearing the date 1804 are known to be in existence and the intending purchaser should think twice and look sharp or else get the opinion of someone who is posted before he parts with his money.

While it is true that those pieces coined by the mint are seldom offered for sale, they have not brought nearly so high a price in recent years as formerly, owing, no doubt, to the general belief among numismatists that they were not made in the year 1804. Many heated arguments have been waged over this notorious piece, but it is useless to conjecture as to whether it is genuine, for there are no records or other proof to settle the argument. No one is living today who, in 1804, was old enough to occupy a position of importance in the mint, and as no information can be obtained from the records of that year, it will probably never be known whether any dollars were coined in 1804, and if so, what disposition was made of them. The pieces in existence today are, of course, valuable, because the legitimate product of the mint, whether made in 1804 or not, and are prized more than any other American coin. Whether they will touch a higher price than that realized in past years remains to be seen, but the probabilities are that the market value will decrease rather than advance, as the authenticity of the piece is not what it ought to be.

Of course there were dollars struck with the date of 1805, as all collectors know, and the following, from the pen of W. E. Curtis, the Washington cor-

respondent of the *Chicago Record*, inspired by B. H. Collins, is nearer correct:

"So far as the opinion of experts go, there are only three genuine silver dollars, coined in 1804, in existence. One of them belongs to the city of Omaha, having been presented by the late Byron Reed, who paid \$750 for it at auction. The second belongs to J. C. Randall, of Philadelphia, who paid \$570 for it in 1888. Mr. Ellsworth bought his from the Stearns collection, of Salem, Mass., and paid for it, as I have said, \$1,025. There are a number of other coins bearing the date of 1804, but their genuineness is doubted. Only recently a bartender named Billy Seymour, at Chateau, Mont., offered an 1804 dollar for sale for \$2,000. He does not know its history, but claims to have taken it in over the bar for drinks. Mr. B. H. Collins, of this city, who is one of the highest authorities on coins, and was connected with the treasury for many years, tells me that some years ago there was an epidemic of 1804 dollars among bartenders throughout the country. It was ascertained that they were very skillfully manufactured by a man named Kennedy, in Lowell, Mass. He took dollars bearing the date of 1800, which are comparatively numerous, removed the second cipher, covered the face with wax, etched a figure 4 in the proper place, and by the use of a galvanic battery, attached a four in silver to the coin, which endured all the tests known to numismatics. He sold them through the agency of men looking like tramps, who claimed to have inherited fortunes and wasted them in dissipation, with the exception of one valuable coin, which was worth thousands of dollars. They found saloon-keepers the most credulous customers.

Mr. Collins does not believe any of the dollars bearing the date 1804 were coined in that year. Mr. Preston, for many years director of the mint, who is also an authority on such subjects, believes the records are correct, and that 18,570 were coined, as the books show. His theory is that they all went to Central America and that a few of them drifted back to this country. There is, however, a more interesting explanation of the mystery. In 1804 the United States was at war with Algiers, and the frigate *Philadelphia* ran aground in the harbor of Tripoli and was captured by the Algerians. Stephen Decatur, then a lieutenant in the navy, with a boat's crew, went into the harbor of Tripoli one night and blew up the *Philadelphia*, very much as *Hobson* sunk the *Merrimac*. Lord Nelson pronounced it "the most daring act of the age." It is a popular theory that the entire coinage of the year 1804 was sent to the paymasters of the fleet and that most of the money was on board the *Philadelphia* when she was captured and was probably destroyed. A portion of the money may have been disbursed in paying the sailors and in the purchase of supplies, but this is generally assumed to explain the disappearance of the dollars and half-dollars coined in 1804.

In 1858 all the dies in the mint were destroyed. But before this was done a number of impressions called re-strikes were made from each as relics and for the purpose of securing an exchange with other mints and collectors. It was hoped by this means to obtain a complete collection of samples of the United States coinage. But the "re-strikes," in order to distinguish them from the original coins, were not milled, that is, the edges were left smooth.

In 1804 321 silver dollars were coined and then the mint was shut down until 1836, but the coins of 1805 are to be found in every important collection.

COIN ROBBERY AT THE CARNEGIE MUSEUM.

The Thief Arrested and Sentenced.

[PITTSBURG (PA.) DAILY DISPATCH, FEB. 26.]

The theft of six valuable coins from the Carnegie Museum on January 12 last was run to earth yesterday by the arrest in Philadelphia of James A. Pryor, a negro, who was trying to dispose of one of them to a numismatist. Pryor made a complete confession to Superintendent of Police Linden after being locked up. His arrest is the culmination of one of the most remarkable mysteries ever handled by the local detective bureau.

On the day following the robbery an exclusive account of its perpetration was published in the Dispatch. About 8 o'clock that morning an unknown man called Dr. W. J. Holland, Curator of the museum, by telephone at his residence, Fifth and Belleville avenues. He claimed to be manager of "Moore's Detective Agency," and said he had a thought he had a clue as to the thieves. He offered his services to Dr. Holland, if the remuneration was sufficient. He wanted to know when he could have a personal interview.

Dr. Holland replied that he would be at home until 1 o'clock that afternoon. The man promised to come before that time. Dr. Holland then communicated with Superintendent Roger O'Mara, of the Bureau of Detectives.

DETECTIVES WAIT FOR THE STRANGER.

The latter had detailed Detective Richard Kelly on the coin robbery the previous, before the affair became public. He sent Kelly, accompanied by Detective Thomas Kelly, to the Holland residence to wait for the mysterious personage who intended to call. The detectives sat in the library until 1 o'clock, without their visiting. About that time, however, the postman arrived with a letter for Dr. Holland. This letter had been mailed at Station A, East Liberty, at 10 o'clock that morning. The handwriting was good, and evidently that of a person of some education. The letter was as follows:

DR. W. J. HOLLAND:

Dear Sir—This is a bold proposition, but I write to enquire if you will give a reward for recovering the coins that was stolen from Carnegie Museum? I never stole anything before in my life, but hard luck drove me to it. I have got all the coins except the small one, which I sold for \$4.86. I used the

money to get something to eat, as I was nearly starved. I had no idea the things were so valuable until I looked in the Dispatch this morning. You can let me know what you can do in the personal column in the Dispatch on Wednesday, the 18th inst., and then I will make arrangements about delivering the things to you myself. Now, what will be the best satisfaction, to give a poor, desperate, hard-luck, conscience-stricken fellow a year or so in the lockup or to have the satisfaction of having the things back for a little money, which, maybe, I can pay back to you when I get on my feet? I think the things ought to be worth \$200 to \$250. I will not dispose of them until I hear from you on the 18th through the Dispatch. You can write under the head of "Ed."

After a consultation with Superintendent O'Mara, Dr. Holland had the following advertisement inserted in the personal column of the Dispatch on Wednesday morning, January 18:

ED—Everything is satisfactory except strike out two and insert one, which is more than can be got elsewhere. Communicate to the same address, stating where arrangements can be made. W.

To this advertisement there was no reply. The detectives say that it became noised in certain quarters that negotiations for the recovery of the coins were pending between Dr. Holland and the thief. This had the effect of scaring the latter off, and there was no further word received by Dr. Holland.

Yesterday morning Dr. Holland received a letter from Mason & Co., coin dealers and numismatists, 1314 Filbert street, Philadelphia. It stated that several days ago a colored man had called there and tried to dispose of a gold coin known as a "Protectorate or Broad," dated 1656. They said they knew of the valuable nature of the coin and that it was very rare. They said, furthermore, that a well-known and wealthy resident of Philadelphia, who makes a fad of collecting rare coins, had been trying for several years to secure this specimen or one like it.

INFORMATION PROMPTLY FURNISHED.

The firm had notified this man that the coin had come within reach. They told the negro they could probably find a purchaser and asked him to come back Saturday afternoon. To this he readily agreed, they said. Meanwhile the prospective purchaser had visited Mason & Co. and told them he had read in a Pittsburg paper of the robbery of a museum, as he thought, in either Alleghany or Altoona, and of the disappearance of six old coins, among them a "Broad." Therefore Mason & Co. wanted to know of Dr. Holland, as Curator of the Carnegie Museum, if he could give them any information about the coin brought them.

Yes, it was very probable that Dr. Holland could. It is said the dignified Chancellor of the Western University gave his old college yell when he read the letter. Then he visited Superintendent Roger O'Mara. The latter sent two telegrams to Philadelphia. One was to Mason & Co., over the name of

Dr. Holland, asking them to detain the negro who would call that day to sell the "Broad," and that a detective would be at the store to arrest him. The second telegram was to Chief of Police Linden, asking that a detective be sent to Mason & Co.'s store to arrest the negro. Superintendent O'Mara signed this one himself.

ARREST OF THE COIN THIEF.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Superintendent O'Mara received an answer from Chief Linden, stating that a colored man, giving his name as James A. Pryor, had been arrested at Mason & Co.'s store. He was taken to headquarters, where he made a full confession. Dr. Holland was notified of the arrest soon after, and he and Superintendent O'Mara held a ratification meeting in the latter's private office, that was brimful of enthusiasm.

Pryor is thought to be a well known Pittsburg character. The police think he is the man who was arrested about a year ago for the theft of some billiard balls. Ex-Coroner Heber McDowell, who had interested himself in the man, interceded in his behalf. Pryor was a familiar figure about the coroner's office and the morgue. His father is a well known colored preacher. A detective will be sent to Philadelphia today for the purpose of bringing him back to Pittsburg.

Few mysteries have furnished the detectives such hard work as this coin robbery. Acting on the mysterious telephone message, they scoured the city, and finally found that on the morning of January 12, between 8 and 10 o'clock two colored men had used the telephone at the Herron Hill reservoir. One of them talked to a doctor in Bellevue.

TRACING TELEPHONE MESSAGES.

One of the messages was traced and found to be perfectly legitimate. Nothing was known of the other man or his conversation. Pryor is said to live in the vicinity, and it is believed he is one of the men who used the telephone that morning.

The robbery was an exceedingly simple affair. Detective Richard Kelley explained last night how a slight jar was sufficient to open one of the cases in that department. The lids are on top and hinged. There is a frail framework of wood for the glass, and although it is constantly locked, a little shaking was sufficient to dislodge lid, lock and all. After that the removal of the coins was an easy matter. Each one lay in a little leather case.

Suspicion first attached to two men and two women, who were seen in the coin room shortly before the robbery was discovered. This theory was proved incorrect, however, as all these persons were traced and none of them are colored. The detectives have had the conviction for several weeks that a colored man was the guilty party.

The coins taken were: Twenty shilling "Broad," Oliver Cromwell Protectorate, 1656; George IV, guinea, 1823; Charles II, guinea, 1676; George III, guinea, 1794; William III, guinea, 1698; Victoria sovereign, 1886. The latter is the coin which Pryor disposed of. It is worth \$4.86, the same as any other

sovereign, and this was the amount secured, as he stated in the letter to Dr. Holland. It is thought that all of the coins will be recovered, as Pryor has evidently gone to coin firms in selling them. It will be an easy matter to trace them after that.

PRYOR PLEADED GUILTY.

Coin Thief Sentenced to Two Years in the Work House.

[PITTSBURG (PA.) TIMES, MARCH 8.]

James A. Pryor, the young colored man who stole six valuable gold coins from the Carnegie museum, and was later arrested in Philadelphia, pleaded guilty yesterday in Criminal court. Pryor, when taken before Judge R. S. Frazer, pleaded for leniency on the ground that he assisted the police in recovering the coins. Rev. W. J. Holland, D. D., director of the museum, briefly told the court the details of the theft. Pryor said that he was out of work, in debt, had sickness in the family and would have returned the coins had not so much publicity been given the robbery.

"How did you open the case?" asked the court.

"I forced it open with my hands, your honor. It was not a difficult thing to do," replied the prisoner.

"I feel that I ought to make an example of you," said Judge Frazer. "That is a public institution, and I ought to be quite severe. People are allowed to go in there free, and protection must be had. I will take into consideration that you have given information for the recovery of the coins; otherwise I would have given the full extent of the law, which is three years."

Pryor was then sent to the work house for a term of two years.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Preamble.

The objects of this society are: To assist in acquiring knowledge in regard to numismatics; to cultivate a feeling of friendship among collectors and to enable them to affiliate with collectors of similar societies in America and Foreign Countries; and the formation of a cabinet and library of numismatic literature for the use of its members.

Constitution.

ARTICLE I.—NAME and OBJECT.

SEC. 1. This organization shall be known as the American Numismatic Association.

SEC. 2. Its objects shall be the encouragement and promotion of numismatic science and the formation of a cabinet and library relating to the same.

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. 1. The membership of this association shall be divided into two classes: Active and Honorary.

SEC. 2. The first class shall constitute the governing body of the association, from which all officers shall be chosen.

SEC. 3. Only Active members residing in the United States or Canada, shall be eligible to hold office in the association.

SEC. 4. The second class shall comprise those persons who are considered deserving of the distinctive title of Honorary. Honorary members shall be elected only at the annual convention, upon the written nomination of five Active members.

SEC. 5. All applications for Active membership shall be addressed to the secretary on the form prescribed by Sec. 6 and accompanied with the annual dues of one dollar. In case the application is rejected, this fee shall be refunded.

SEC. 6. Form of application. I hereby make application for active membership in the American Numismatic association, subject to the constitution and by-laws of said association.

Name.....Address.....

Age.....Occupation.....Date.....

Recommended by.....A. N. A. No.....

And.....A. N. A. No.....

SEC. 7. Upon receipt of such application in due form, the secretary shall cause the name and address of the applicant and his references to be published in the next number of the official organ, and if no objections are received by him within one month from the date of publication, the applicant shall be entitled to membership in the association.

SEC. 8. In case objection is made to the admission of the applicant, the secretary shall refer the matter to the board of trustees the secretary of which shall at once notify such applicant, stating the name of the objector and the nature of the objection and request a statement of his side of the case. As soon as this has been received, the board of trustees shall consider the matter and either accept or reject the application and notify the secretary of its decision.

SEC. 9. Whenever written charges have been brought against a member the secretary of the board of trustees shall notify such member, giving a written copy of the charges; the member so accused shall be permitted to enter a written defense, after which the board of trustees shall determine the case under such rules and regulations as it may adopt and may censure, suspend or expel such member.

SEC. 10. Appeal may be made from the decision of the board of trustees to the next annual vote of the association, the decision of which shall be final, but the president must be notified of such appeal within thirty days after the decision of the board of trustees has been published.

SEC. 11. No member shall be permitted to resign from the association while he is in arrears for dues or indebted to it in any manner whatever, or while there are charges pending against him.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. The elective officers of this association shall be:

President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian and Curator, Superintendent of exchange, Detector of Counterfeits and Board of Five Trustees.

They shall be elected in a manner as prescribed by the Board of Trustees and hold office until their successors have duly qualified.

SEC. 2. The official board shall be composed of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Chairman of board of trustees.

SEC. 3. In case of a vacancy in any office the official board shall appoint a member in good standing, to serve for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 4. Whenever ten members of the association prefer charges against any officer for dereliction of official duty or violation of the constitution, such officer shall be tried by a court composed of one of the trustees acting ex-officio as presiding officer and two members chosen by the board of trustees. The finding of such court shall be final and binding both upon the association and the official tried.

SEC. 5. All officers are to be elected yearly and such election shall be by ballot under the direction of the board of trustees, and in such a manner as

they may recommend. A plurality of the ballots cast shall elect.

SEC. 6. At least sixty days prior to an election the board of trustees shall call for nominations and the names of all candidates shall be published in the official organ at least thirty days prior to the election.

ARTICLE IV.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the association. He shall sign all warrants on the Treasurer. In case of a vacancy in any office he shall appoint a member to act until the official board fills the vacancy. In case any officer is prevented by sickness or other causes, from performing the duties of his office the president may appoint a substitute to act during such disability.

SEC. 2. The Vice-President shall act as President, in the event of the death, absence or inability of the President.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall keep a true record of the transactions of the association and preserve all documents. He shall collect the dues and balances due the association and pay the same to the Treasurer at least once a month. He shall draw and countersign all warrants on the Treasurer. He shall publish in the official organ all applications for membership (as provided by Article II, Sec. 7) list of new members and any other information he may receive in his official capacity. He shall, when required, give the board of trustees an approved bond for one hundred dollars for faithful performance of his duties.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer shall receipt for all monies received from the Secretary. He shall not pay out any money except upon warrants duly drawn and signed by the President and Secretary. He shall have charge of any securities belonging to the association. He shall, at the close of his term, present a complete statement of the financial condition of the association and report of his transactions during the year, accompanied by the proper vouchers. He shall furnish such bond as the board of trustees may require.

SEC. 5. The Librarian and Curator shall have charge of all coins, medals, books, papers, etc., which the association may acquire and shall permit access thereto by the members under such regulations as are prescribed by the by-laws. He shall compile accurate catalogues of the same, with the names of donors, or price, if purchased by the association, together with any other information concerning them and keep them in order and safety.

SEC. 6. The Superintendent of exchange shall conduct the exchange business of the association under the rules and regulations provided by the by-laws. He shall furnish an approved bond when required by the board of trustees.

SEC. 7. The Detector of Counterfeits shall pass upon the genuineness of all coins, medals, etc., which may be submitted to him by the members of the association for that purpose.

SEC. 8. The Board of Trustees shall elect its own Chairman and Secretary. It shall have general oversight of the interests of the association and per-

form such duties as may be required of it by the constitution and by-laws. Its Secretary shall be the custodian of the official bonds.

SEC. 9. All officers shall report through the official organ, yearly.

SEC. 10. All officers at the expiration of their terms of office, shall deliver to their successors, all books, papers, monies or other property of the association which may be in their possession and shall not be relieved of their bond or obligation until this requirement has been complied with.

ARTICLE V.—CONVENTION.

SEC. 1. This association shall meet in convention at such times and places as may be decided upon by a majority vote of the members voting. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of one-third of the active membership, either present in person or represented by proxy.

SEC. 2. Such conventions, with the date, shall be announced by the official board at least three months prior to the date of the meeting.

SEC. 3. Upon written request of at least twenty-five members, the President shall call for a general vote of the Association upon any desired question.

SEC. 4. Such vote shall be taken under the direction of the board of trustees and a majority of the votes cast shall determine the question.

SEC. 5. Whenever a general vote is taken, at least thirty days shall elapse between the call for such vote and the closing of the polls.

ARTICLE VI.—BRANCHES.

The organization of branch associations shall be encouraged in every locality containing five or more members of the Association and such branches shall be subject to the provisions thereof in the by-laws.

ARTICLE VII.—AMENDMENTS.

SEC. 1. This constitution may be altered or amended only by the consent of two-thirds of the members voting upon such alteration or amendment.

SEC. 2. The President shall order a general vote upon the reconsideration of any amendment or alteration whenever requested to do so by one-third of the voting membership of the association, but no reconsideration shall be taken if notice of such amendment has been published in the official organ not more than sixty nor less than thirty days prior to the offering of such amendment or alteration.

SEC. 3. All amendments or alterations shall go into effect upon official announcement of the result of such vote.

SEC. 4. Any by-laws, not in conflict with this constitution, may be made or amended by the official board, but such by-laws may be subjected to a general vote as provided by Article V, Sec. 3.

SEC. 5. It shall require only the assent of a majority of the members voting to make or amend a by-law in convention.

By-Laws.

SEC. 1. The dues shall be one dollar per annum, payable to the Secretary

in advance, on the first day of January of each year; members admitted during the last half of the year, will be required to pay only fifty cents for dues until the following year. In case a member fails to pay his dues before the first of February his name shall be stricken from the roll. Any member dropped for non-payment of dues, may be reinstated upon payment of all back dues.

SEC. 2. The President at the beginning of his term shall appoint the following standing committees of three members each: Finance, Library and Cabinet, Exchange Department, and Official Organ.

SEC. 3. When conventions are called, they shall be conducted after the manner of all organized bodies of the kind.

SEC. 4. In order to facilitate the transaction of business and provide for a rapid decision of questions requiring the vote of the official board, the following shall be the order of proceeding:

Whenever any member of the board desires to submit any matter for its action, he shall reduce the same to writing, in the form of a motion, and mail a copy thereof to each member of the board. Any comments or observations he may desire to make thereon, shall be written upon a separate sheet. Upon the reception of such motion, each member of the board shall write upon the back or bottom thereof his vote for or against the same, or any correction or amendment he may wish to make and then forward to the President. In case any amendment has been offered the President shall mail to each member of the board a copy of the motion as amended, who shall return same at once, endorsing on it his vote for or against the amendment or his preference for the original motion. Upon receiving the votes of the other members, the President shall certify to the Secretary the motion and vote, accompanying the same with the original papers. The Secretary shall file and record the vote and notify the members of the board of their decision.

SEC. 5. The Librarian shall conduct the office under rules prescribed by the Board of Trustees.

SEC. 6. The superintendent of exchange shall conduct his office under such rules and regulations as may be deemed best by himself and the Board of Trustees and that will facilitate the exchange of coins, medals, etc., between members with the greatest promptness and security.

SEC. 7. The board of trustees shall prepare a "black list" of individuals who have dealt in counterfeit coins or who have engaged in questionable transactions with collectors, and also a list of bad debtors and furnish a copy of either list to any member upon payment of a fee of twenty-five cents.

SEC. 8. The committee on official organ shall make provision for the publication of the proceedings of the Association. It shall furnish a copy of each number of the official organ to each member of the Association as long as he remains in good standing. The expense of the official organ shall be paid out of the general treasury.

SEC. 9. No officers shall incur any expense on account of the Association ex-

cept for postage and expressage, unless the same has been authorized by the official board.

SEC. 10. Five or more members residing in the same neighborhood may associate themselves as a branch society. Upon notifying the Secretary of the formation of such a branch, he shall assign to it a number, which number shall be assigned in numerical order. Collectors, not members of this Association, may belong to such branches, but shall not be entitled to the privileges of the Association members. Each branch may make by-laws for their own government, provided the same are not in conflict with this constitution and by-laws.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The numismatic bacillus is a lively little microbe and, when planted in a congenial environment, nourished by suitable pabulum, and enveloped by the refreshing sunlight of THE NUMISMATIST, takes vigorously and grows luxuriantly. The following testimony of one inoculation is but one of hundreds on file in this office, and we know Mr. Westhorp will pardon us for publishing it in full, illustrating as it does a good case of development in the wild, woolly and hustling West.

YANKTON, SO. DAKOTA, March 1, 1899.

DEAR DOCTOR:

I take great pleasure in enclosing you \$1.00 for subscription to your excellent magazine. I have lately been having bound the volumes for 1894-5-6-7, and now have a nice set of reference books. I tremble at the thought of what I might have been without you. I am out of the rut and owe it to you and wish to thank you for it. I have risen from a "Bag" collector to a local authority on numismatics and have even lectured at the college on the subject. My ambition is to create an interest in the science for "the love of the thing" and not for "where ish de money in dis ting." Have started several young collectors in the right way by giving them duplicates and hope in time to have a numismatic club, but that's far off. My ambition too is to become an A. N. A., and having served a fair apprenticeship I want to join at once. The Chapman's of Philadelphia, will recommend me. Kindly let me know as to this.

Yankton being a small place of 4000 people, and being well known as a coin crank, (that is actually my name ever since I exhibited at the State Fair,) I am constantly having amusing adventures with parties having very rare coins. I enclose a clipping which explains itself. Yesterday a man brought me a valuable (?) coin and said his price was \$15.00. I asked to see it and he was very much surprised, thought I'd shell out right away. I was allowed to handle it. It was a huge affair and read "Uno cento, Bryan's idea of currency," etc., etc. I refused to buy. Today I was asked to identify a very poor denarius, which the owner said was "a very old penny of the time of Christ." After using a magnifying glass I read IMP. C. P. LIC. VALERIANUS. AUG. So I am compelled to take off $2\frac{1}{2}$ centuries from this very old coin. But then Augustus or Tiberius or Valerian are all the same to most of us unless you take THE NUMISMATIST. I would like to hear from you.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR W. WESTHOP.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION:

GENTLEMEN:—Accept my sincere thanks for the honor conferred in my election as your president. Following in the footsteps of my "illustrious predecessors," and before entering on my duties official, I wish to place on record the credit due, first, to our esteemed founder and former president, Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich., U. S. A., whose wisdom gave us being and by whose continued fostering care we still exist. This association is under a debt of gratitude for his "labor of love" and invaluable gratuitous services rendered this association. Under his editorial guidance our official organ, the NUMISMATIST, has been published in creditable form, both in illustration, typography, valuable matter and instruction to the active collector; a scattered and distant membership of about 200 in various parts of the globe have been brought near in touch and sympathy. Its aim has ever been "to guide and instruct" the graduate and to furnish items of interest to more advanced collectors in a manner comprehensible and not abstruse.

The interest taken of late years in the science of philately has divested the once earnest attention of a portion of our most valuable membership.

The science of Numismatology affording a wide scope for study and research

with practical influences, education of the highest type—as such it will ever retain its position. Along the trend of two thousand years past to the glorious present, its tangible evidences have borne truthful record “more historic than written history.” The rise, fall and decay of empires, dynasties and governments, the advance in arts, sciences and manufactures recorded through its aid, lost cities and towns have been located, the moral and intellectual “onward and upward” advancement of man portrayed and marked in its progress, affording pleasurable tangible and truthful aids to the studious.

New fields are opening up to the active collector; passing historic events are being recorded in medallic form for the first time.

The correct placement of the best specimens of a nation's coinage and their co-relative historic medals in sequential order should be the aim of every collector.

The able conduction of your official organ in connection with this association, as an exponent of “Numisma,” is of vital import. The future arrangement, by clubbing, of membership fee and subscription, you will provide for. Our interest in this association should be marked by an increased membership and subscription list. Very valuable papers have been contributed, showing marked ability in diction and research reflecting credit on the authors. The free use of our official organ is advisable and beneficial; the humblest student and collector may have some point on which to enlighten the most advanced.

I trust some feasible plan may be adopted for the issue of a suitable membership and association medal. Trusting that an era of increased interest and prosperity may mark our progress and awaiting your commands,

Yours Fraternally,

JOSEPH HOOPER.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION:

Your secretary-elect, realizing that he is the logical one to hold that office at this time, accepts, and while he may act in that capacity, all may rest assured that he will do his utmost towards the upbuilding of the association and the getting of it again in shape for active business. He takes the office under adverse circumstances, and owing to existing conditions, must, to a considerable extent, begin at the beginning. He asks the hearty co-operation of all the membership in this work. Any suggestions they may offer will be in order, likewise any complaints or criticisms. The long list of new applications are sufficient to show that the association spirit is not dead, but on the contrary very much alive. There is a duty now before all the

older members—a duty of loyalty to the old association, a duty to their science and a duty to those new members now coming in with us. This duty can best be discharged by now standing up and being counted. Nearly all the old members have a good title to membership, and anyone in doubt, let him consult the secretary and not rest until his abstract and title is clear upon the records; and it is necessary to do this now, ere the new tide now coming in, bury you, and the places that knew you once, know you no more.

It has been proposed, and the matter has received favorable consideration, that there be a new numbering of the members; a general contraction. As the roll stands now, there are many numbers standing for members hopelessly lost. There seems no use in keeping open so large a number of vacant places. Let each number stand for something and that something very much alive or a pleasant memory for someone gone beyond who was loyal to the last. And so it has been proposed that any of the old members who wish to retain their old numbers should so notify the secretary at once of the fact and they will be allowed to retain them; also that the numbers of deceased members shall remain always to them a sacred memory. With all the others there will be a general contraction and consequently a change of numbers. For this reason new members will not be given a number before July 1st, at which time the changes will be announced and a new membership roll published in *THE NUMISMATIST*.

The constitution and by-laws have proved too top-heavy for the association and in some respects demanded, a change to comply with the condition of things existing and liable to exist for a time, and the successful carrying on of the association. Over half of our membership have never seen the article in question and the balance seem to know as little of it as if it had never been seen by them. It has been thought best to publish it in its modified form. The secretary would state that such changes as have been made, have been made under the advice of some of the members who probably have the success of the association most at heart, and the changes, mostly minor, have been such as wisdom and experience would seem to dictate. It is published in full in this issue.

There is no reason to believe that the omission of the initiation fee of fifty cents will be permanent. It is simply thought for the best now. When the time comes when the different departments become of value, the fee will no doubt be restored.

It behooves all now to go to work and fill up our vacant ranks. Good material is everywhere available and only needs solicitation.

A copy of this issue of the magazine will be sent to all the members of the association. Such as not heard from, it will be taken that they will have no objection to being numbered or crowded towards the top of the list.

Such officers-elect as have failed to keep their membership paid, and such members who are also behind in their dues, will be dropped from the rolls and their places and numbers be given to others. The secretary will be pleased to hear from any receiving this issue, fully believing that all differ-

ences, if any, may be adjusted, and especially would he be glad to hear from any in relation to our association and the cause to which we are devoted.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received during the year 1898 and published in the Numismatist, and no objections having been received, are entitled to membership:

David W. Whitter, Raymond, N. H.

References: Messrs Fowler and Heath.

C. E. Kotwall, Bombay, India.

References: Messrs. Heath and Ragan.

Geo. Marlier, 249 Main St., Pittsburg, Pa.,

References: Messrs. Heath and Ragan.

Jno. Dotari, Cairo, Egypt.

References: Messrs. Heath and Ragan.

W. C. C. Blunden, Box 483, Hornellsville, N. Y.

References: Messrs. Ragan and Heath.

M. P. Ashbrook, Granville, O.

References: Messrs. Heath and Ragan.

F. W. Coning, Marysville, Tenn.

References: Messrs. Heath and Ragan.

The following applications in due form have been received and are here for the first time published. Unless objection is made they will be entitled to membership in the association May 5, 1899:

Andrew A. Quevli, Windom, Minn.

References: Messrs. Heath and Hooper.

M. David, 59 Clinton Place, New York, N. Y.

References: Messrs. Heath and Hooper.

Adrian G. Cook, Waterloo, N. Y.

References: Messrs. Heath and Hooper.

M. N. Kaufman, Marquette, Mich.

References: Messrs. Heath and Hooper.

P. O. Tromblay, 2673 Notre Dame, Montreal, Canada.

References: Messrs. Heath and Hooper.

G. F. Landon, Box 594, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

References: Messrs. Heath and Stebbins.

R. B. Andrew, Listowel, Ontario.

References: Messrs. Heath and Stebbins.

Sigfried Schachne, 16 Walker St., New York, N. Y.

References: Messrs. Heath and Louis Schachne.

W. H. McDonald, 4110 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

References: Messrs. Heath and Serrems.

Herman J. Herzog, Briggs Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

References: Messrs. Heath and Ragan.

James H. Reddin, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Canada.

References: Messrs. Heath and ———

Valdimar T. Hammer, Branford, Conn.

References: Messrs. Heath and ———

Basil G. Hamilton, Fort William, Ontario.

References: Messrs. Heath and Jos. LeRoux.

R. W. McLachlan, 55 St. Monique St., Montreal, Canada.

References: Messrs. Heath and ———

Chas. F. Vogel, 3441 Wisconsin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

References: Messrs. Heath and Stebbins.

Wm. K. Lowe, Monroe, Mich.

References: Messrs. Heath and Ragan.

Edgar D. Smith, 119 State St., Chicago, Ill.

References: Messrs. Morris and Heath.

P. G. Tessier, St. Johns, New Foundland.

References: Messrs. Heath and Ragan.

Robt. S. Duncan, 516 Ontario St., Toronto, Ont.

References: Messrs. Heath and Stebbins.

Arthur Westhorp, 211 Lynn St., Yankton, S. D.

References: Messrs. Chapman and Heath.

D. R. Lewis, Gibson City, Ill.

References: Messrs. Heath and Stebbins.

Ewen S. McLeod, Wheatly River, P. E. I., Canada.

References: Messrs. Hooper and Heath.

J. C. Hulburt, Waterloo, N. Y.

References: Messrs. Cook and Heath.

Respectfully Submitted,

GEO. F. HEATH, Sec.

WITH THE EDITOR.

CHAS. J. RODGERS lately died at Amritsar, India.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to this magazine may still begin with January 1899.

IN China a string of good cash (1000 pieces) is equivalent to fifty cents in our currency and should weigh about eight pounds.

A CORRESPONDENT notes that the Half Dollar of 1847 in strictly uncirculated condition is very scarce and hardly to be obtained.

MANY inquiries have been made of late concerning the A. N. A. medal. It has never been struck, though the idea has not been abandoned.

THE Russian imperial government has just issued a decree forbidding the circulation of Perian coins in the Russian Transcaspian province.

WITH our April issue we shall take up a line of illustrated articles and for sometime THE NUMISMATIST will be a regular delight to our picture book class of subscribers.

IN the Ladies' Reading Room of Winnipeg, Manitoba, there is on exhibition some over 400 Canadian coins and medals, the property of B. G. Hamilton, of Fort William, Ontario.

THE article on "The Coins of Genoa" by Ph. Whiteway, which we published lately in this magazine was extracted from "Antiquarian Gossip." This magazine under the able management of the genial editor, Ph. Whiteway is well worthy the attention of our readers.

THE noted Canadian numismatist, R. W. McLachlan, is serving as Curator of the Chateau de Romezy Museum at Montreal, Canada. This museum, as has been noted before in this magazine, has a fine collection of coins. Mr. McLachlan's private collection comprises some 1500 varieties of Canadian coins, medals, tokens and communion tokens.

AUCTION SALES:—American Money and Medals on April 11. This is Herr A. Weyl's 147th Auction Catalogue and comprises 4,032 lots, illustrated with four fine plates. A wonderful lot of Americana, Berlin, C. 19, Alderstrasse, 5.

Coins and Autographs, the stock of the late Geo. W. Marsamore, Baltimore, Md., will be sold at auction by the Messrs. Chapman in Philadelphia, Pa., on April 11 and 12. 967 lots.

The collection of Col. R. S. Robertson, Ft. Wayne, Ind., will be sold by Ed Frosard on April 14. 160th Sale, 545 lots.

Distribution sale: coins, paper money, etc., on April 14, by Chas. Steigerwalt, Lancaster, Pa., 559 lots.

WE take pleasure in this issue of presenting the features of James Kirkwood, of China, to our numerous readers. Our special correspondent, so far, has been unable to give us any biographical material concerning him. We only know him as a genial son of old Scotia, an enthusiastic numismatist, whose specialties are in the line of Chinese, Korean, and Japanese coins, and who is the recognized authority in these lines. His collections have been on exhibition in the West End Park Museum, Glasgow, Scotland, for a long time, and probably are now. He is in I. H. M. Custom service in China, and has lived in China about thirty years. This service has given him unusual opportunities to study oriental coinage and it is needless to say that he has improved all of his opportunities.

SEVERAL carloads of armor plate from the wreck of the United States steamship Maine have been sent to Springfield, Ills., to be re-rolled by the Springfield Iron Company. Some eastern people have conceived the idea of making Maine souvenirs from the plates, and they have prepared an extensive assortment of dies and pattens.

The plates, which were originally made to withstand hostile shot and shell are to be placed in large heating furnaces and put through the "universal mill" of the company, which is used to roll out boiler and tank plates. In this mill the Maine's armor plates will be reduced in thickness to a degree which will permit the metal to be stamped and spun into scarf, hat and stick-pins, cigar-ash receivers, ink-stands, candle sticks, rings, pen-holders, paper-weights, medallions, medals and miniature replicas of the vessel which was sent to the bottom of Havana harbor a little over a year ago. About fifty tons of the metal was sent to Springfield from Havana by the way of New Orleans.

THE Lafayette memorial commission have asked congress to have its monument appropriation in the form of 100,000 souvenir half dollar pieces. The members of the commission say that the comparatively small number of coins to be minted, and the international importance of the occasion, will give these coins a value which, with the money on hand and to come from other sources, will give the commission \$150,000, the sum fixed on as necessary to secure a suitable monument.

The treasurer of the commission, Comptroller Dawes, already has on hand nearly \$50,000 from the subscriptions of the school children, and more is expected from this source.

Last week another project was started, from which good results are anticipated. It was in the shape of circular letters, addressed to all the postmasters of the country, in which they were asked to use their influence to arrange entertainments in their cities or neighborhoods, the net receipts to go to the memorial fund. As there are more than 73,000 postmasters, it is thought \$30,000 will be secured in this way. If these plans succeed, it will be necessary to ask the government for not more than \$60,000.

The souvenir coins would cost the government about \$25,000 and the cost of minting. The commission intends to make the coins as artistic as possible. They probably will contain a miniature of Lafayette statue on one side and on the other a symbolic design, significant of the event, and an appropriate inscription. Some of the commissioners are confident they will average \$1 each.

The dedication of the monument is expected to be one of the most impressive events of the exposition. The ceremony will take place on July 4, 1900, "American day," at the exposition. Thirty thousand French soldiers will participate in the preliminary parade and the dedicatory exercises. American soldiers and marines will be present also, it is said, as will all the American ambassadors in Europe. During the exercises there will be unfurled from the apex of the monument the largest American flag ever made.

WANTED, TO EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE!

This department is under the control of our subscribers to use as they may think best. Under the FOR SALE head a moderate fee of one cent a word will be charged, otherwise it will be gratis, and all are invited to make the best possible use of the department.



FOR SALE: This *ho pu*, of Wang Mang, (9-22 A. D.) struck in A. D. 14. The coin is in excellent condition and faithfully represented in the cut herewith. Offers for same may be made to Charles Pape, Effingham, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: A few large cents, different dates, for three-cent pieces. D. R. Lewis, Gibson City, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE: Hundreds of coin sale catalogues for coins, medals or tokens. Jos. Hooper, Port Hope, Ont.

WANTED: The best 1804 cent that \$15, cash, will buy. Address Dr. A. L. Fisher, Elkhart Ind.

WANTED: 1794 half-dollar, and dollars between 1853 and 1858. Address A. G. Cook, Waterloo, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Gold piece. "United States Assay Office of Gold, San Francisco, California, 1853." Reverse—Eagle. "United States of America, Twenty D." In good condition; only \$25. A. B. Bragden, Jr., Monroe, Mich.



FOR SALE—Prince Edward Island cents, previous to the Island joining the Confederation; date, 1871. Getting very scarce. A few in good condition at ten cents each. Apply to James H. Reddin, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Canada, or Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.

WANTED: Fine ancient Greek and Roman copper coins. Dr. M. Burke, 147 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE: Scott's, Chapman's and Frossard's coin catalogues, priced and unpriced; also U. S. cents and half cents. A. P. Wylie, Prairie Centre, Ills.

WANTED: THE NUMISMATIST, Vols. I, II and III. Will pay a reasonable price. Thomas Burnett, Palmyra, N. J.

WANTED: The names and addresses of all active coin collectors who would like to receive sample copies of THE NUMISMATIST or would likely become members of the A. N. A. Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE: English or Scotch tokens for any fine Royal silver or copper British coins. W. Thurston, 55 Elphinstone Road, Hastings, England.

FOR SALE: Vol. V Cohen's great work on Roman coins. Address Rev. Jeremiah Zimmerman, Syracuse, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE: A photo outfit for U. S. and Colonial coins; also a lot of philatelic papers for coins or stamps not in my collection. Lists sent on application. J. A. Heckleman, 610 Greisheim Bldg., Bloomington, Ills.

WANTED: Canadian copper coins or tokens in good condition, dated before 1860. G. F. Landon, Box 594, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

WANTED: Any dealer or collector of the American Series to send for my large list of coins for sale cheap! Jacob Weigel, 7 Patterson St., New Brunswick, N. J.

WANTED: To buy a good, plain date 1799 U. S. Cent. A. G. Cook, Waterloo, N. Y.

WANTED: U. S. gold in uncirculated condition up to 1856, and since that year in proof. All denominations. Geo. D. Woodside, 16 So. Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED: Will the A. N. A. member who sent me some money, give me his name and address, state the amount sent and for what purpose to be applied? J. A. Heckelman, 610 Greisham Bldg, Bloomington, Ills.

WANTED: To know where I can purchase a good coin cabinet. W. A. Hutchinson, North Star, Pa,

WANTED: To subscribe to all numismatic periodicals of value in this or any other country. Thos. Kane, 64 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ills.

To EXCHANGE: Good and rare postage stamps for good coins. W. G. Jerroms Jr., 214 Clark St., Chiaago, Ills.

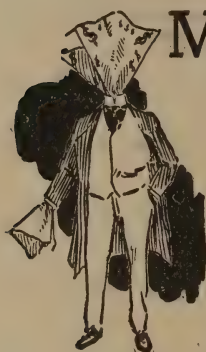
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE: Uncirculated 1892 Columbian Half Dollars and rare U. S. stamps. F. A. Treiber, Cumberland, Md.

WANTED: To hear from any collector interested in the collecting of American Store or Business Cards. Dr. B. P. Wright, 109 Park Ave., Utica, N. Y.

WANTED—Old U. S. gold and silver coins. W. G. Wright, 445 F St., San Bernardino, Cal.

FOR SALE: 1847 U. S. Five dollar gold piece C. Mint; good condition, \$5.50. A. B. Ragan, Monroe, Mich.

WANTED: To buy U. S. Coins prior to 1800. David R. Lewis, Gibson City, Illinois.



Money in Clothes

Too much money generally goes into the clothing you buy. Your tailor should be content with a moderate profit. **WE ARE**—or we wouldn't be offering the swellest of made-to-measure Suits for

\$15. to \$40.

Our stock of fine fabrics is remarkably varied. Wearing quality is assured by the care and thoroughness of our tailor work. Transactions with parties at a distance as successfully carried on as in Chicago.

Samples sent on application.

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HERBERT E. MOREY,

31 Exchange St., Room 1.

Boston, Mass.

Clarence Mathis,

GREENWOOD, NEB.

Collector of Copper Coins.

Duplicates for sale or exchange. War tokens and store cards. 1863-64. to exchange for same. or other coins and medals not in my collection.

Geo. F. Heath, M. D.,

Numismatist,

Monroe, - Mich.

Specialty: Ancient and Oriental Coins.
Will buy, sell or exchange.

50 YEARS'
EXPERIENCE.

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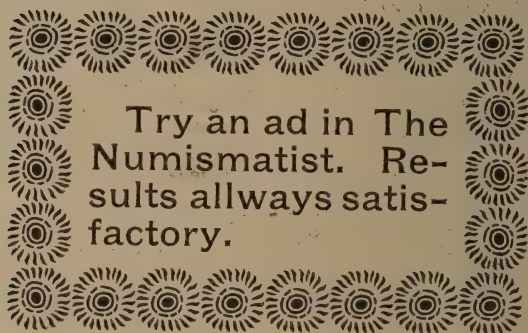
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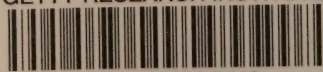
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